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Let's Wage Nation-Wide Struggle to Make U.S. Army Withdraw From S. Korea

—President Choi Yong Kun Proposes S.-N. Negotiations to S. Korean Authorities, at Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK—

PYONGYANG, June 20 (KCNA)—The 11th session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK opened at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on June 20.

Mounting the platform were Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders, such as Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Hong Myung Hi, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Soon, Pak Jung Ai, Kim Kwang Hyup, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Kim Ik Sun, Li Joo Yun, Ha Ang Chun, Han Sang Doo and Chung Joon Taik; ministers of the Cabinet; vice-presidents and members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. Chairman Choi Won Taik presided over the session. The session adopted the following agenda:

1. "On waging a nation-wide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea"
2. "On endorsing decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report on the first item of the agenda, which follows in part:

(*The report of President Choi Yong Kun is largely divided into two parts.*)

IN the first part of his report, President Choi Yong Kun expressed deep sympathy with the struggle of the South Korean people, youth and students who are protesting against and denouncing the repeated bestial outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, and thoroughly laid bare the ruinous consequences of the 17 years' occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism which have come to an unbearable stage as well as the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

In the second part, he called for waging a nation-wide struggle for making the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea so as to deliver the South Korean people from the dire plight of today and set forth concrete ways and means and new proposals for this.

He said:

We propose to the South Korean authorities, political and social figures and personages of all strata to negotiate with us on the measures for a joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and for the salvation of the nation. The representatives of North and South Korea should sit at one place, in Panmunjom, Pyongyang or in Seoul, and discuss the question of making the U.S. army withdraw and the North and South not resorting to armed force against the other side, the question of reducing the numerical strength of the North and the South on condition of the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the question of improving and enhancing the living of the South Korean people in a slough of misery and jointly examine the problems for the future of the nation.

We must sit at one place without delay and discuss and solve the vital questions of the nation.

The present situation in South Korea brooks not a momen't delay, the reporter stressed.

CHOI Yong Kun historically exopsed the political and economic catastrophe of South Korea resulting from the 17 years' occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and from their aggressive policy as well as the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists against the South Korean inhabitants.

Noting that such outrages committed by American soldiers in Pajoo recently did not begin yesterday or today, the reporter declared that the U.S. army lorded it over South Korea as a tyrant from the day it made it way into South Korea and it suppressed and killed, maltreated and despised the South Korean people by the same method with which its ancestors hunted the American natives to conquer the American continent.

After laying bare the insult and outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in South Korea against the Korean women and children as well as their brigandish acts of raiding and pillaging dwellings and shops of Koreans, Choi Yong Kun said:

All these facts bespeak that the ideas of racism of looking down upon the Korean people as an "inferior nation" and of considering that the Americans should dominate the world, as well as the vicious ideas of misanthropy, form a systematic view in the ranks of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, and that they are obsessed with cruelty and brutality, depravity and self-indulgence.

President Choi Yong Kun

It is the real nature and policy of the U.S. imperialists to despise other nations, invade others' countries, and plunder, massacre and insult the people there.

And this reflects the reactionary nature, political and moral corruption and degeneration of the moribund U.S. imperialism.

The reporter trenchantly denounced the U.S. imperialists who describe the U.S. army as an army of "friendship" and claim that it is stationed there for the sake of "independence" and "freedom" of the Korean people.

What kind of "independence" and "freedom" are there in South Korea today?

The patriotic struggles of the South Korean people for freedom and independence are ruthlessly suppressed, democratic political parties and social organizations have been disbanded and a huge number of press organs have been closed down by the U.S. imperialists.

How can one speak of "sovereignty" when the U.S. imperialists exercise control over political, economic and military fields and what sort of "independence" can there be when the U.S. imperialist aggressive army has the final say in everything?

The so-called "Republic of Korea" exists in name only and South Korea is nothing but a colony of U.S. imperialism.

The reporter also condemned the U.S. imperialists who are running wild in war preparations in an attempt to divide and rule Korea, let Koreans fight Koreans and launch aggression on the whole of Korea.

REFERRING to the catastrophic situation of the South Korean economy, Choi Yong Kun said that this is the outcome of the predatory policy pursued by the U.S. monopoly capitalists through "aid."

Indeed, the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism has brought only bankruptcy and impoverishment, confusion and vice to South Korea, only maltreatment and non-rights, poverty and famine to the South Korean people.

Noting that the stationing of the U.S. aggressive army in South Korea is the root cause of the political-economic catastrophe of South Korea and of all the misfortunes and tribulations of the South Korean people and the basic obstacle lying in the way of the unification and independence of our country, President Choi Yong Kun said:

U.S. imperialism is the principal target of the South Korean people and the inveterate enemy of the entire Korean people.

So long as the U.S. army occupies South Korea, there can be no durable peace in Korea nor can the peaceful unification of our fatherland be realised. As long as the U.S. imperialist army is stationed in South Korea and its aggressive policy is kept up, neither the development of the national economy nor the improvement of people's living can be expected in South Korea nor can the South Korean people be freed from their wretched and humiliating lot of today.

NOTING that some people in South Korea consider the conclusion of a "status of forces agreement" between the United States and South Korea can prevent the atrocities of the U.S. army in South Korea, the reporter said that this is a misconception.

He continued:

The U.S. imperialists have no intention to conclude even a "status of forces agreement" with the South Korean authorities, to begin with, and even if such an "agreement" were signed, it would be practically of no effect.

The U.S. army is an aggressive army armed to the teeth, a most reactionary army imbued with the idea of racial discrimination and misanthropy and a bestial army in human skin perpetrating all kinds of evil acts. Even if any agreement is signed, the aggressive, reactionary U.S. army cannot become a peaceloving and humanitarian army. No law or agreement can check the inhuman atrocities of the U.S. army in South Korea.

This has been proved by the U.S. army's history of aggression and shown by the realities of all countries of the world where the U.S. army set foot, the reporter declared.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are leaving no stone unturned to placate the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people, weaken the mounting anti-U.S. struggle of the popular masses and perpetuate the stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea, he condemned their sophisticated clamour about the "protection" of South Korea from the "menace of Communism" and the "threat of invading the South."

Recalling the consistent efforts of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, Choi Yong Kun declared:

We have absolutely no intention to "invade the South" nor can there be such a thing. We do not want to solve the Korean question by force. Our side will never use force, unless the South Korean side launches an armed invasion on the northern part of our Republic.

Today, we, in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, once again propose to the South Korean authorities to conclude an agreement between the North and South on not resorting to armed force against the other side and to cut the numerical strength of the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea.

After pointing out that the source of the intensification of tension and the provocation of a new war in Korea lies not in Communism but in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist army, the reporter said:

As is known to the whole world, no foreign forces are stationed in the northern part of our Republic today. Some people in South Korea are spreading preposterous rumours that foreign troops are stationed in North Korea also and North Korea is preparing a war. If there are people who still do not believe that there are no foreign troops in the northern part of the Republic, they had better come to the northern part and see for themselves.

We will ensure all necessary facilities and conditions to the persons in authority, political and social figures and any other personages of South Korea in coming to the northern part and in freely travelling all places, Choi Yong Kun stated, and went on:

If the South Korean authorities do not agree to taking urgent measures for forcing the U.S. army to withdraw and rescuing the nation at this solemn moment, they will be held responsible before the whole nation for the miserable situation of South Korea and will commit an indelible crime against the generations to come.

Now is not the time for us to inquire about past doings or argue over the difference of ideas or political views. How can we sit idle, only ask about each other's past and take issue with each other, without taking measures for national salvation with one accord at this moment when a half of the country has been turned into a land of darkness where our parents and brothers and sisters are being killed and trampled underfoot by the foreign aggressors?

The whole nation must unite themselves to fight for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the salvation of the nation

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U.S. Troops Must Get Out of S.Korea For Koreans to Solve Their Question by Themselves

—SPA's Message to Parliaments of All Countries—

PYONGYANG, June 21 (KCNA)—The 11th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, which discussed the question of "stepping up the nationwide struggle for the withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea," today issued a message to the parliaments of all countries of the world.

The struggle against the inhumane, savage atrocities, perpetrated by the U.S. troops, has of late been intensified in South Korea, the message says.

The South Korean people can no longer tolerate the endless insults of their national dignity and the savage oppression by the U.S. troops.

The partion of the territory of Korea has been maintained for 17 years as a result of the occupation of South Korea by the United States troops, the message goes on to say.

South Korea has been turned into a strategic war base and a colonial market for American goods, her national industry has been ruined and agriculture is at a downgrade. Moreover, the prolonged occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces increasingly aggravates tension in Korea.

Grossly violating the Armistice Agreement in Korea, the U.S. imperialists bring atomic and missile weapons to South Korea and plan to start an internecine war again.

To justify the prolonged stay of U.S. forces in South Korea, the United States rulers always refer to the alleged "Communist threat" from the North.

Behind this lies the desire of the United States to convert South Korea for all time into a colonial military base, to seize the whole of Korea and to use it as a springboard for aggression against Asia.

The critical situation now obtaining in South Korea, the message emphasizes, persistently calls for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops. Taking this into consideration, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once again proposed to the South Korean authorities that the American troops be removed from South Korea, a convention be signed on South and North Korea not using their armed forces against each other, on the maximum reduction of the armed forces of two sides on condition that all American troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

We again proposed to hold talks between the representatives of the South and North Korean authorities so as to discuss the above-said questions and also other problems of vital importance to our nation, the message says.

As to the question of reunifying Korea, we are doing everything we can to carry it out.

Taking into account that the South Korean authorities still do not display sufficient understanding of this necessity, we are leaving this question for gradual solution in the process of the establishment of mutual understanding, and propose, first of all, to settle jointly the national problems whose solution brooks no delay.

We are deeply convinced that the present peaceful proposal will exert important influence not only on the solution of our vital national problems, but also on the safeguarding and consolidation of peace in Korea and in the Far East.

Mass Rally Held in Peking to Welcome Korean SPA Delegation

—Pak Keum Chul and Chu Teh Speak—

Delegation leader Pak Keum Chul (right), having a friendly talk with Chairman Liu Shao-chi (left).

PEKING, June 16 (KCNA)—The Delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on visit to China at the invitation of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic, arrived at Peking by special train on the morning of June 16.

In the afternoon of the day, the SPA delegation paid a courtesy visit to Chu Teh.

Later in the evening, Chu Teh arranged a banquet in welcome of the delegation of the DPRK.

Invited to the banquet were the Korean delegation members, Han Ik Soo, Ambassador, and staff members, of the Korean Embassy in Peking. The actors and actresses of the State Art Theatre of Korea staying in China were also invited.

On the following day, a mass rally was held in Peking to welcome the Korean delegation. Attending the rally were people from various walks of life.

Addressing the rally, Peng Chen, Vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and Mayor of Peking, said that the Korean people, after overfulfilling ahead of schedule the Five-Year Plan, had carried out successfully tasks set for the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, continuing:

The Chinese and Korean peoples are advancing shoulder to shoulder in carrying out their tasks opposing imperialism and defending world peace and socialism. The Chinese-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded last July shows that deep friendship between the two peoples has entered a new stage. No power can destroy this friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

Referring to the question of unifying Korea, Peng Chen said the Chinese people were convinced that the Korean people would win final victory in accomplishing peaceful unification of Korea.

Following the Mayor of Peking, Pak Keum Chul, head of the Korean delegation, said that in the vast land of China a socialist system had been established and that it was being consolidated with each passing day.

He continued:

Successful socialist construction in China is an important guarantee for strengthening the socialist camp. It is also inspiring greatly the peoples of the world, especially the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, in their struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

The present international situation demands the peoples of the world keep sharpest watch over the imperialists, expose their policy of war and aggression, and fight resolutely against them, uniting themselves more closely than ever before.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people will hereafter, too, fight stubbornly for the great cause of peace and socialism, strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist nations headed by the Soviet Union, and with all the fraternal parties.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people will advance for ever hand in hand with the Chinese Communist Party and the fraternal Chinese people, braving any storms and difficulties.

Greetings to Peace Conference in Vietnam

PYONGYANG June 20 (KCNA) —The Korean National Peace Conference Committee and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity today jointly sent a telegram to the 5th Vietnamese People's Peace Conference.

The telegram expressed militant solidarity with the Vietnamese People's Conference and, through the conference, with the entire Vietnamese people, pointing to the fact that of late the U.S. imperialists are campaigning to expand the armed aggression on South Vietnam and hurl calumny and slander against the Vietnam Democratic Republic, while further intensifying the war maneuvering in the whole of the Southeast Asian area.

The telegram said:

This notwithstanding, the Indian and Canadian representatives in the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Vietnam are defending the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists by reversing black and white and drawing an incorrect conclusion slandering the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The telegram stated that the entire Korean people fully support the struggle of the Vietnamese people for achieving the reunification of their country against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

The telegram said further:

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Vietnam immediately and the Indian and Canadian representatives in the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Vietnam should fulfill the lofty mission assigned them by the Geneva agreement by cancelling their unjust conclusion and taking effective measures for curbing the aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

We Korean people who are stubbornly struggling against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, wish the conference great successes in its lofty work for exposing and denouncing the aggression of U.S. imperialism and promoting the reunification of the country and wish the Vietnamese people greater success in their struggle.

Scientific Cooperation Plan Signed Between Korea and China

PEKING, June 15(KCNA)— The annual scientific cooperation plan was signed in Peking on June 15 between the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK and the Academia Sinica.

The plan was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Han Ik Soo, Korean Ambassador to China, and on behalf of the Chinese side by Chu Ko-chen, Vice President of the Academia Sinica.

The signing ceremony was attended by staff members of the Korean Embassy in Peking and the General Secretary of the Academia Sinica, and the Vice-director of the Second Asian Affairs Department of the CPR Foreign Ministry, and leading functionaries of the Academia Sinica.

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and must subordinate all to this sacred struggle.

AS to the stand of the DPRK Government on the unification question, Choi Yong Kun said:

Our country must be unified peacefully on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference through free general elections throughout North and South Korea. However, mutual understanding has not yet been reached on this question between the North and South. And if the South Korean authorities are not willing to discuss this question with us right now, then that might be solved later on. But we must, first of all, take urgent measures for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea and for the delivery of our compatriots from the unbearable tribulations and misfortunes.

We will firmly take hands with anyone without asking about his past, if he is struggling today against the U.S. aggressors and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops even though he committed crimes against the country and nation in the past.

Referring to the powerful foundation of the national economy laid in the northern half of the Republic, he said that this not only ensures a happy life for the people in the northern part, but also constitutes reliable assets for bringing happiness and prosperity to the entire Korean people after the unification of the fatherland in the future.

It is our eager desire that this national wealth created in the northern part will be used in rehabilitating the South Korean economy which was entirely devastated by the U.S. imperialists and in improving the South Korean people's living which was driven into the slough of misery.

Noting that it is the first and foremost task confronting the whole nation to make the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea, Choi Yong Kun stressed that the South Korean people must come out as one in the anti-American, national salvation struggle.

Dwelling in detail on the fighting tasks of the people of various strata, the reporter said:

The youths must oppose the press-ganging, the workers must organize slowdowns and strikes and frustrate the production of war supplies and war material transport and the entire South Korean people must fight against the building of military establishments and mililtary bases. The "ROK Army" officers and men of South Korea should resolutely reject all the orders of the U.S. army commanders and military advisers and wrest the power of command of the "ROK Army" from them. The officers and men of the "ROK Army" must decisively shatter the scheme of the U.S. aggressors to drive the "ROK Army" out to a fratricidal war and must side with the people and fight, together with the people, against the foreign enemy.

The entire South Korean people should fight against the atrocities of the U.S. army and for its withdrawal from South Korea, for realising negotiations and economic and cultural exchange and ensuring free travel between the North and South. When the entire patriotic people of North and South Korea wage a determined anti-American, national salvation struggle in firm unity, the U.S. aggressors will be unable to stay in South Korea and will be withdrawn from our territory.

In the name of our nation with a long history and culture and the glorious tradition of struggle, President Choi Yong Kun called upon the entire patriotic people in South Korea to come out in the heroic resistance against the U.S. aggressors.

"Currency Reform" Throws South Korea into Turmoil

Reporting from Seoul about the big confusion into which the South Korean economy and people's living have been plunged by the "currency reform" enforced in South Korea on June 10, by the S. Korean authorities AFP said:

"Millions of Koreans awoke this morning to learn to their surprise that all the cash they now have were worthless and each individual could only exchange up to 5,000 old huan into the new currency won in a ratio of 10 to 1 during the next seven days.

"Entire bank accounts were summarily ordered frozen, bringing industrial and business activities to a complete standstill."

The "currency reform" is hitting hard South Korean factories and firms. According to a Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul, the sugar refining industry relying on imported raw material is in danger of suspending operation, left without funds to purchase raw material. Flour mills, too, are on the verge of suspending their operations, unable to secure raw material.

Particularly hit by this "currency reform," are medium and small enterprises. South Korean private trade companies have stopped their business, because they cannot pay the custom duties, ship registry fees and transport fees. The South Korean banks have virtually suspended their foreign exchange business.

The operation rate of the South Korean medium and small enterprises in 22 trades went down to 47.19 per cent between June 9 and 14, according to a report of Hapdong Tongshin in Seoul.

A Hapdong Tongshin report from Pusan said that almost all the enterprises in Pusan are on the point of complete standstill. Most of the 32 enterprises there have already suspended or cut by half their operation.

Under these circumstances, the South Korean industrial and trade circles are demanding the "urgent disbursement" of production funds, according to a recent Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul. The report added that the South Korean "Central Council of the Association of Medium and Small Enterprises" had demanded, on June 11, the "Ministry of Commerce and Industry" of the Military regime to ensure the conditions for their business in face of the predatory "currency reform."

In a letter adopted at its "Emergency Meeting" held on June 11, the Council demanded the military regime to disburse unconditionally, as an "immediate solution," up to 100,000 won per enterprise out of the frozen bank deposits of the medium and small enterprises, so as to turn it to production activities and take steps for supplying coal, oils and other raw materials on credit.

Further, the Council demanded the military regime, as a "long-term measure," to either release the frozen funds up to 10,000,000 won for medium and small enterprises or issue loans.

According to radio reports from Seoul, the passengers at the Seoul Railway Station on June 11 dropped to one tenth of the usual number and the passengers taking the limited express "fell to less than 60."

On June 12, the "people were still forming long queues to exchange their old currency for a few won of new currency" and though the stores are open, their owners are only "fanning flies away" for the new currency is not yet in circulation.

"Customers have sharply decreased at the restaurants. Taverns are also deserted." Some of them "have not yet had the first sale" since June 10.

Shops in Seoul give up business, affected by the influence of "Currency Reform"

Confronted by this situation, even the "Finance Minister" of the military regime admitted that the "currency reform" has brought "enormous inconvenience and apprehension" to the people.

Laying bare the real nature of this "currency reform" enforced by the South Korean military regime under the direction of the U.S. imperialists, North Korean papers, Rodong Shinmoon and Minjoo Chosun pointed out that the "currency reform" was another predatory step for preventing, even temporarily, the spiralling inflation and financial difficulties resulting from the aggressive war preparation of the U.S. imperialists and for squeezing the military and police expenses from the people.

Pak Holds Premiership in Military Regime

SEOUL, June 18—Pak Chung Hi has concurrently assumed the post of "Prime Minister" vacated by Song Yo Chan who was kicked out ot June 16, press reports.

According to the reports, the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" of the military regime called a meeting in the afternoon on June 18 and took such a step.

Thus, Pak Chung Hi holds the three key posts ot "Chairman of the Supreme Council," "Acting President" and "Prime Minister."

Some 460 Persons Arrested as "Violators" of "Currency Reform Regulations"

The South Korean police arrested more than 200 persons in Seoul during June 10 to 11, on the chrage that they had violated the "Currency Reform Regulations," according to recent reports from Seoul.

On June 12, on the same charge, 87 persons were arrested, 76 of whom in Kangwon Province, and the rest in North Cholla Province. Further, as many as 171 persons were arrested on June 13 in North Cholla Province.

Thus, those who were arrested totaled some 460 persons.

No small number of the arrested persons were imprisoned, the reports added.

Burmese Youth Support Anti-U.S. Struggle in South Korea

(KCNA)—The Mandalay District Youth Association of Burmese National Youth Federation passed a resolution at the conference of representatives of its affiliated organizations, calling for strong support for South Korean youth and students' patriotic anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

The resolution condemned U.S. soldiers for atrocities perpetrated repeatedly by them in South Korea.

The resolution also supported South Korean students' struggle against U.S. imperialism, and expressed the will to support any anti-U.S. struggle and firm solidarity with South Korean students waging patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

U.S. Imperialists, Ignitor of the Korean War

(Continued previous issue)

On April 11, 1951, General MacArthur was relieved of his post as Commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces and the U.S. forces in the Far East because of his ignominious failure in the Korean War.

A little later, the fired general, testifying before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, disclosed the truth about the question of who kindled the war. He said:

"The North Korean forces were stationed in points far away from the 38th Parallel. They were deployed for defence, not for attack."

This means he recognized the fact that the DPRK forces were not readied to "make a surprise attack." The "old soldier" betrayed the complete falseness of the charge of surprise attack" brought by him against the DPRK.

NOTE: (An intelligence officer of MacArthur's Headquarters said at a press conference held on July 30, 1959:

"The North Korean army had not been fully mobilized by June 25, 1950. According to the plan of the North Korean side, 13 to 15 divisions were to be mobilized in case of war, but the fact was that only six divisions were combat-ready.")

MacArthur went on to say:

"War supplies and equipment for the 'ROK' troops were ready for use along the 38th Parallel. There were no deep positions to the south of the Parallel. There were depots for the 'ROK' army everywhere between Seoul and the 38th Parallel."

They had built up no deep positions. What does this mean? The 38th Parallel had not been drawn one or two months before. Puppet troops had been on guard there since several years before.

One of the numerous scenes the U.S. imperialist aggressors produced during the war. They killed at random innocent Koreans. They silently shout, "Yankees! Get out of our fatherland!"

When troops are in a defensive deployment, it would be stupid for them not to build up deep positions. Is it that MacArthur did not know this, who thought himself clever enough to humiliate a nation by saying that it was mentally 12 years old?

No doubt, the puppet forces were building up depots, instead of making deep positions, for no other than aggressive purposes.

An inquiry into MacArthur's testimony alone will clearly show the truth about who launched the "surprise attack without a parallel in history."

3. Use of UN Signboard by Stealth

Hitler once said, "When I speak of peace, I always have war in mind." These words may be applied as they are to U.S. imperialism. The only difference, however, between the U.S. imperialists and Hitler is that they are less honest than Hitler was. And it would be needless to enumerate the wrongdoings the U.S. imperialists have done so far in the name of "peace" and "freedom."

The U.S. imperialists made it a rule to utilize the signboard of the United Nations, under which they sheltered themselves whenever they had to justify their criminal acts.

Thus, while the U.S. imperialist aggressors were making full preparations to provoke the Korean fighting, they never were idle to invent ways and means of utilizing the authority of this world organization for their aggressive purposes.

In his testimony before the Senate Appropriation Committee, Hickerson, former U.S. Assistant Under-Secretary of State admitted that long before the Korean War broke out, the U.S. State Department had already been in possession of a draft of a resolution on the Korean question, which the United Nations adopted later.

Meanwhile, the UNCOK (the United Nations Committee of Korea) also played a significant role in a farce produced to justify war provocation by the U.S. against Korea. On June 24 of 1950, this Commission—which had been formed undeniably with the aim to justify U.S. colonialism in South Korea—sent to the United Nations a report about Korea, which said: "The South Korean Army is so weak as yet that it is hard to imagine that this army could ever harbour the idea of conducting any aggressive military maneuvers." What a transparent lie this is! There is no clumsier attempt to set up an alibi than this one invented by the U.S. imperialists and their tool, the UNCOK.

Immediately following the outbreak of the war, the U.S. imperialists forced the United Nations to call a meeting of its Security Council. The Soviet Union, a standing member of the Council, boycotted it. The representative of the People's Republic of China was not invited to attend it. The United States wanted to force the world organization to adopt immediately unjustifiable resolutions, to justify their aggression against North Korea as "U.N. police action."

(To be continued)

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (7)

(Continued)

Thanks to the wise guidance of the Party, the Korean people have come to possess their own platform and correct guiding principles of revolutionary struggle which reflected their aspirations.

However, as was expected by the Party, the revolution couldn't follow the same path in the South and North.

In the northern part of Korea where freedom and democracy were fully ensured for the people, anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolutionary tasks were thoroughly carried out under the guidance of the Party in a short span of time, and the revolution continued its onward movement to be developed onto a higher plane.

Contrary to this, in South Korea that was turned into a hotbed of reactionary forces as the result of U.S. imperialism's forcible occupation, these democratic revolutionary tasks remained unfulfilled and the revolution there began to recede in an anti-democratic direction.

Thus, South Korea was completely turned into a colony of U.S. imperialism and this sworn enemy of the Korean people and domestic landlords and comprador capitalists came to hold sway over the social, political, economic and all other fields of the South Korean society. As a result, people there were again exposed to terrible spoliation and exploitation and forced to lead a slavish life more miserable than they did in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. This, in turn, further sharpened various national and social contradictions in South Korea.

The complexity and peculiarity of the Korean revolution lie in the fact that it develops in different ways in the two different parts of this country, despite the fact that the revolution is indivisible.

In the light of this complexity and peculiarity of the revolution, it was necessary for the Party to indicate to the South Korean people, at every stage of revolutionary transition, concrete revolutionary tasks and ways and means to fulfill them, which were different from those confronting the North Korean people in content, though they were organically interrelated with each other in their ultimate aim to accomplish the country's unification.

In other words, the Party has led actually two revolutions, dialectically unifying them.

Consistently upholding the policy line of subordinating everything to the ultimate aim of the Korean revolution to liberate South Korea from under the yoke of U.S. imperialist rule, save the South Korean compatriots, unify the fatherland and to build socialism and communism in Korea, the Party presents at every stage concrete tasks of continuously advancing the revolution in the South and North.

Based on the policy line of creating a democratic base, the Party raised before the North Korean people the tasks of fulfilling socialist revolution and construction immediately after the completion of anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolution.

At the same time, the Party, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the South Korean situation and its social and economic conditions and on the basis of a far-sighted perspective of revolutionary development there, has always made clear the fundamental problems and concrete tasks of revolution there and the ways and means to implement them.

The Party declared time and again that, in order to win final victory, the struggle of the South Korean people must be developed as a thoroughly anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist struggle, the main tasks of which are to drive, through the joint forces of workers, peasants and all the other strata of the broad popular masses, the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, smash their colonial rule there, ensure democratic development for the South Korean society and to achieve the country's unification. (To be continued)

Famous Stone Grotto of Buddha in S. Korea in Danger of Ruin

Left: Buddhist Triad of Kyongju, Silla Granite
Right: Kumgang-yaksa, or the Oriental Herculesses of Silla on Mount Toham near Kyongju

The Sukkool-Am (Stone grotto of Buddha) in Kyungjoo, North Kyungsang Province, is now on the point of total ruin.

The Korean people cannot but deplore the miserable situation of our precious cultural relics in South Korea under the heels of the U.S. imperialists.

The Sukkool-Am, a granite grotto, contains a Buddhist statue and reliefs holding a brilliant place in the history of world sculpture.

The grotto was built in 751 when the ancient culture of our country was in the prime of efflorescence.

The Sukkool-Am with over 40 Buddhist images set up inside the cave is one of those grottos that could be seen here and there in the east in those days.

However, this stone cave architectures and sculptures excel by far those of the contemporary days.

The architecture of the stone cave is in itself a work of fine plastic art: The Sukkool-Am made by carving out a mountainside facing the east sea is in perfect harmony with the natural beauty of the picturesque Mount Toham and the structure of the grotto and the Buddhist images inside it make a good ensemble.

The site of this grotto was so chosen as to get sun ray in it all day long throughout the year and the ventilation conditions were scientifically calculated. Thus, the Buddhist images of natural stone have been preserved for over 1,200 years, knowing no weathering.

The sculptors gave life to the Buddhist images by bringing their features and graceful lines into bold relief with the effect of light. They imbued these sculptures with individual beauty in high artistic form, overcoming the schematic approach to the Buddhist sculptures of the east in those days.

Cold and ascetic elements and the idolistic expression devoid of individuality cannot be seen in the sculptures of the Sukkool-Am. They vividly show the inner world of respective Buddhas.

Especially five of the images well reflect the aspiration of the sculptors for truthfully portraying the well-proportioned, beautiful and modest women of the Silla dynasty full of the joy of life.

The stone image of Buddha, images of avalokitesvara and many others are sculptured in very elegant and delicate curves and the images of the two Deva kings and the four heavenly kings are carved in bold relief to show the the majestic pose of brave generals. The individual features of the more than 40 sculptures are so distinctly depicted that the visitors can well understand their characters, ages, professions, sex and even their careers.

No wonder the visitors, fascinated by the strikingly life-like rhythms and masterful workmanship, are apt to think: This Buddha has blood and temperature. It seems to turn gradually into real man.

The visitors simply marvel at the vivid expression of human psychology and exquisite physical structure of the images of Buddha by the then sculptors in granite which is much harder than marble and unfit for smooth fine life-like modelling.

The stone images of the Sukkool-Am grotto have kept for centuries their unique expression —smile and scorn, fear and uneasiness, threat, etc.—witnessing many wars and twists and turns.

But this stone grotto, the treasure of the world culture and pride of the Korean people, is now being destroyed under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialist vandals.

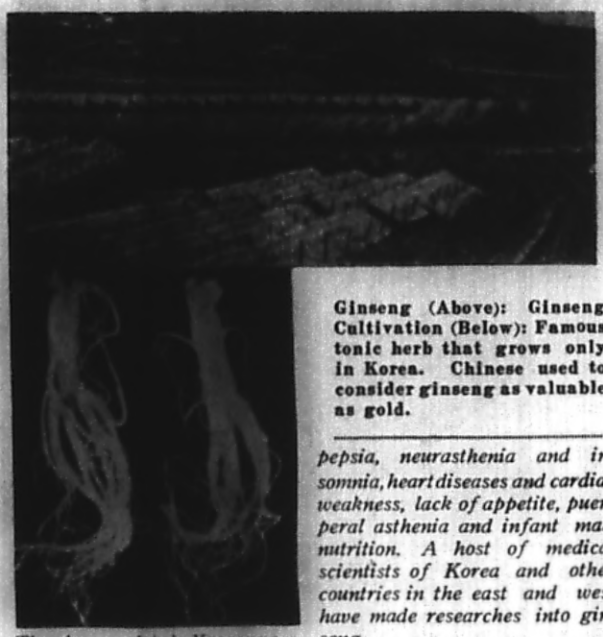
After their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists have turned this stone grotto into an amusement quarter and played havoc with it.

With the stone cave falling in, the Buddha sculptures are exposed to weathering, and their delicate parts are away.

In September last year, under the pretext of "repairing" the stone grotto, the South Korean military fascist regime scraped off its outer earth and covered it with straw one metre thick, thus totally destroying the architecture.

The whole body of Yaksa and the right side of the face of the four heavenly kings are being deformed and the image of brahmadeva has also become discoloured. (Hankook Ilbo March 27, 1962).

Korean Ginseng, Famous Tonic Herb



Ginseng (Above): Ginseng Cultivation (Below): Famous tonic herb that grows only in Korea. Chinese used to consider ginseng as valuable as gold.

The ginseng plots in Kaesong are like beautiful carpets in the current flowering season.

The high efficacy of Korean ginseng is already widely known in the world.

Professor of pharmaceutics Ryang Jin Hong told about the medical efficacy of ginseng as follows:

The mysterious effect of Korean ginseng has been scientifically expounded by our medical workers in the recent years. Ginseng has special virtues as a tonic and curative medicine in the following cases: Physical weakness after illness, lack of energy and impotence, dyspepsia, neurasthenia and insomnia, heart diseases and cardiac weakness, lack of appetite, puerperal asthenia and infant malnutrition. A host of medical scientists of Korea and other countries in the east and west have made researches into ginseng.

But its mysterious substance has not yet been clarified to the full, the professor said.

Ginseng is classified into white ginseng according to its processing, the latter being more popular.

Ginseng, the root of a perenial herb belonging to the araliaceae family, was originally a wild medicinal herb called Sansam (Wild ginseng).

The artificial cultivation of wild ginseng which has numerous legends about its medical efficacy began in mountain areas in olden times. In the age of the Koryu dynasty(918–1392) the question was solved for growing ginseng in the plain area of Kaesong, the capital of the dynasty. Our ancestors, after countless failures, succeeded in solving knotty technical problems in the mass cultivation of ginseng.

But under the rule of the Japanese imperialists and at the time when Kaesong noted for ginseng was under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee, Korean Ginseng was made the target of wanton plunder and its cultivation fell into decline. After Kaesong was embraced in the bosom of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ginseng growing has made the upgrade, fully restoring its time-honoured tradition.

According to old records, Korean ginseng was exported to Japan in the 17 century B.C. and Emperor Chin Shing Huang of China in the second century B.C. sent his subordinates to Korea to obtain ginseng.

Korean Ginseng has today broad markets not only in Asia but in Europe and the demand for it abroad is rapidly growing, with its popularity rising.

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